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Weſtminſter, December 15.

THIS Day His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Robert Quarme, Eſquire, Yeoman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for granting an Aid to His Majeſty, by a Land Tax to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

An Act for continuing and granting to His Majeſty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

An Act for further continuing an Act, made in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act to impower His Majeſty to ſecure "and detain Perſons charged with, or ſuſpected of, "the Crime of High Treaſon, committed in any of His "Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in America, or on "the High Seas, or the Crime of Piracy."

An Act for continuing an Act, made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for allowing the Importation of [illegible] Veſſels, for a limited Time.

Whitehall, December 18, 1779.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Dalrymple, Commandant of the Loyal Iriſh Voluntiers to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. Received Yeſterday by Lieutenant Carden, of the 60th Regiment.

St. Fernando de Omoa, October 21, 1779.

YOUR Lordſhip would be informed, that General Dalling had diſpatched me to the Moſquito Shore to collect a Force, and that he had alſo ſent Arms, Artillery and Ammunition for St. George's Key, being the principal Settlement of the Bay-men.

On the 27th of September, the Day of our Arrival at Black River on the Moſquito Shore, an Advice Boat came up from the Bay with certain Intelligence, that the Spaniards had, on the 15th of September, taken Poſſeſſion of St. George's Key, having a Number of armed Petitaguas and about 600 Men. On this Notice, having collected 60 Indians and inliſted ſome Voluntiers on the Shore, we ſailed in the Porcupine Sloop of War with Three Tranſports, for the Relief and Re-eſtabliſhment of the Baymen. On the Evening of our Departure from Black River we fell in with Commodore Luttrell in the Charon, accompanied by the Loweſtoffe and Pomona Frigates, when we were informed that St. George's Key had been retaken by His Majeſty's armed Schooner Racehorſe, and that the remaining Inhabitants with their Slaves had retired to Truxillo and Rattan. I intended to have conſulted the Bay-men on re-ſettling Honduras, when I was informed that His Majeſty's Ships had been at the Gulph of Dulce, and not finding the Regiſter Ships there, had proceeded to St. Fernando de Omoa, where they diſcovered them; that they had entered the Bay, where ſome Shot were exchanged between them and the Fort, but not having a ſufficient Land Force to attack on Shore, they were obliged to leave it. Judging this a happy Opportunity of adding Luſtre to His Majeſty's Arms, I waited upon Commodore Luttrell and offered to attack on the Land Side with the Indians and the Detachment of Loyal Iriſh, if he would re-inforce me with the Marines and Muſquetry Men from the Ships. The Commodore agreeing in Opinion that the Fort might be taken by attacking by Sea and Land at the ſame Time, it was accordingly determined on, and Truxillo was appointed as the Rendezvous to collect the Bay-men with their Slaves, where we met ſome People from the Moſquito Shore, who had been on an Expedition againſt the Regiſter Ships. The Commodore immediately had the Bay men collected, as I ſuggeſted it, who were diſperſed about the Iſlands of Rattan and Bonaccao; they were formed by me into Four Companies, being inveſted with Powers by General Dalling for that Purpoſe; the Slaves I officered by their Proprietors. With this Reinforcement of 250 Men, added to the Loyal Iriſh Marine Muſquetry Men from the Ships, and Indians, our Force amounted to upwards of 500 Men. The Commodore having got in Readineſs at my Requeſt Scaling Ladders, iſſued out 200 Stand of Arms, excluſive of 70 Stand iſſued by me of the Regimental Arms, and 150 ſent down by General Dalling, which were intended for the Bay we ſailed from the Bay of Truxillo on the 10th Inſtant, and landed on the [illegible] at Porto Cavallo. We were informed by our Guides that Porto Omoa was only Three Leagues diſtant; and our Intention was to have marched directly on in the Night to ſurpriſe and eſcalade the Fort; but the Diſtance proving greater than was imagined, and the Roads very bad which they paſſed, ſuch as I may venture to affirm no European Troops ever marched before in this Climate, being obliged at Times to walk (on Account of impenetrable Mangroves) out into the Sea, which damaged their Cartouches, and at other Times through Lagoons, Moraſſes, and narrow Foot Paths, over Mountains, rendered almoſt impaſſable from the late Rains, having Precipices on each Side, and forced to grope our Way by Lights made from Cabbage Trees. We were not arrived within Two Leagues of the Fort at Day-break, having loſt our Rear, ſome laying down through Fatigue, and others loſing the Line of March from the Darkneſs of the Night, and the Difficulty of keeping up in Paths only paſſable by Indians. In the Morning the Rear Line was brought up by Captain Cardan, of the 60th Regiment of Foot, and, having refreſhed the Troops for Two Hours, we proceeded again through Paſſes and Defiles the ſame as the Night before, the Indians ſkirmiſhing along the Paths. We had taken Two Look-outs, from which ſome of the Soldiers eſcaped and carried Intelligence that an Enemy was advancing, and, as they had ſeen our Squadron the Night before, and the Moſquito Craſts, imagined that Indians (only) landed from them, were the Enemy on Shore, not thinking that Europeans would undertake ſuch a March; and in order to favor this Deception, the Indians were advanced in Front and diſlodged them from their Look-outs, which prevented them from occupying the Defiles and Paſſes, until we arrived near the Town, where they had placed an Ambuſcade. The Indians, who are extremely ſharp as Scouts, perceived them; they repreſented that the Spaniards were drawn up in Force. A Diſpoſition of Attack was immediately framed for the Loyal Iriſh and Marines to force the Paſs in Front in Column, and to advance rapidly with the Grenadiers March, ſupported by the Second Line drawn

drawn up, and the Pomona's Muſketry Men of the firſt Line, were detached to gain a Hill on the Left, covered with Wood, which commanded the Paſs: Theſe Orders being inſtantly executed, the Deſile was forced. We received a ſcattering ill directed Fire from 50 or 60 Spaniards, which killed one Soldier only of the Loyal Iriſh, and wounded a Marine; and ſo great was their Panick, that they fled on all Quarters to the Fort, Woods and Town, evacuating the Governor's Houſe built with Battlements, and terraſſed on the Top; a Poſt which, if defended by 20 Britiſh Regulars, would have ſtopped our whole Force. The gaining this Hill, and that which the Pomona's Men had aſcended, gave us the entire View of the Fort, commanding it and the Town in the Bottom, the Fort diſtant Half a Mile, and the Town cloſe under the Hill. The Skirmiſhing continued from the Town, and gall'ed us a little; being unwilling to ſet Fire to it, I deſiſted upwards of an Hour; but finding that I could not permit an Enemy on my Flank, the Town forming a Creſcent under the Hill, Orders were given for its being conſumed, which were carrying into Execution, the Inhabitants flying to the Fort and the Woods: The Property conſumed in the Town was eſtimated at 100,000 Piaſtres. The Squadron came into the Bay while the Town was in Flames; and, ſuppoſing it a proper Time to batter the Fort, went in a-breaſt of it. A Diverſion was made by the Land Forces in their Favour from the Hill. The Scaling Ladders were carried by the Honduras Fuſileers; but their Eagerneſs to engage in Skirmiſhing made them drop the Ladders, and haſten to get up to the Head of the Column; which prevented the Land Forces from co-operating with the Squadron (by ſtorming) ſo heartily that Day as could have been wiſhed.

The Loweſtoffe having got a-ground, and the other Ships, as I imagined, obſerving the Signal was diſplayed that the Land Forces could not co-operate, deſiſted firing. The Loweſtoffe was much damaged, but got off.

The Day *following we paſſed in* ſkirmiſhing, in ſecuring the Roads round the Fort, and driving in Cattle for the Land Forces. On the 18th. the Squadron landed ſome Guns to the Weſtward; 2 Four Pounders were got up that Night, and a Battery was immediately opened on them.

This Battery incommoded them much, but never could have made any Impreſſion on the Walls of the Parapet, as they were 18 Feet thick.

The Spaniards pointed that Evening three more Guns towards the Land Side, and in the Morning diſmounted one of ours. Obſerving there were ſome Houſes near the Fort which the Spaniards had neglected to burn, Parties of Marines, Bay-men, and Indians occupied them, and kept up ſo inceſſant a Fire on the Embrazures of the Fort, that the Spaniards fire from the Guns, were often ſilenced for Hours, and we obſerved them throwing over the Dead. This Day 6 more Guns were got up by the Seamen and Bay men, One of which General Dalling had ſent for the Bay-men, Three others being unfortunately ſwamped coming on Shore: Captain Cardan opened a Battery of 4 Six pounders from the Hill which the Pomona's Men had gained in the firſt Skirmiſh at the Defile, which alſo commanded the Fort.

Foreſeeing that, by a Siege of this Nature, before Approaches could be made in a regular Way, and a Breach effected, a vaſt Train of Artillery would be required, and a Length of Time, after which we would be obliged to ſtorm, having alſo the Enemy in our Rear all round; and having maturely weighed all theſe Circumſtances, and the Diſadvantage inevitably attending a Siege, it was therefore determined to eſcalade the Fort, as the Ditch was found to be dry. And, having conſulted with the Commodore on the Mode of Attack, it was reſolved that the Pomona ſhould be towed cloſe in the heavier Ships co-operating. The Attack being determined on, the Europeans were formed into Four Columns in Line, Four Men advanced with Guides at the Head of each Column, in each Column followed 8 Men carrying the Ladders, who were followed by a few Hand Grenade Men. Two Columns conſiſted of Seamen and Two of Marines, with a few Loyal Iriſh. At Three in the Morning, this Diſpoſition being made, and our Force conſiſting of 150, we moved down the Hill, and there lay waiting for the Signal of the Charon, which was to denote ſhe had got under Way, and would attack in 20 Minutes. The Signal being made a little after Four o'Clock in the Morning of the 20th, we advanced under the Fire of our own Batteries, and were encouraged, by obſerving that the Spaniards did not perceive our March, by the Direction of their Shot over us, pointed at our Batteries on the Hills.

The Pomona and Fleet alſo attracted their Notice by the Fire from the Sea-Side; by this fortunate Co-operation in profound Silence, Arms trailed, and in order to animate the Troops, the Parole was changed to *Bayonette*, and the Counter-ſign *Britons ſtrike Home*. We advanced undiſcovered under the Spaniſh Sentries, who were every two or three Minutes paſſing the Word *Alerto*. At the Entrance into the Ditch were two Guns pointed from the Flank of the Baſtion to ſcour it. We were perceived by their Sentries, and their Drum beat to the Alarm Poſts. Our Columns were ſtaggered, and ſtept back; but inſtantly recovering themſelves, they advanced to the Wall in Height 28 Feet, on which was a Battery of five Guns; they reared One Ladder, a Second, and a Third; the Firſt Ladder was broke by the Flank Guns of another Baſtion, killing a Midſhipman, and badly wounding Five Men; the other Ladders were alſo wounded, but not broke; two Seamen got up firſt by one Ladder, and obeyed their Orders in not firing, they preſented at 60 Spaniards drawn up, but retained their Fire until others aſcended; and ſo great was the Conſternation of the Enemy, that it ſeemed as if they had loſt the Power of their Arms, although their Officers were at their Head encouraging them.

The Seamen ſcrambling up the Ladders, down off the Parapets they went, and, being reinforced by Marines and Seamen, the Spaniards fled to the Caſemates, but they could not recover their Panick, notwithſtanding every Exertion of their Officers: About 100 Spaniards eſcaped over the Walls on the oppoſite Side, and out of a Sally Port. The Governor and principal Officers then came and delivered up to me their Swords, the Garriſon and Regiſter Ships, with the Keys of the Fort, and aſked their Lives. Incloſed is a Liſt of the Spaniſh Officers, with the Troops of the Garriſon, alſo a Liſt of our killed and wounded, which is very inconſiderable. We found 11 Spaniards wounded, ſome of whom are ſince dead; they will not acknowledge the Number they have loſt, but 'tis thought it exceeds Thirty.

As to the Behaviour of the Officers and Soldiers under my Command, the Britiſh diſplayed that Valour, which is their known Characteriſtic. The Bay-men and Indians were alſo of the utmoſt Service in all Duties of Fatigue, in ſkirmiſhing and dragging up the Cannon.

Your Lordſhip will pardon my mentioning an Inſtance of an elevated Mind in a Britiſh Tar, which amazed the Spaniards, and gave them a very high Idea of Engliſh Valour: Not contented with One Cutlaſs, he had ſcrambled up the Walls with Two; and meeting a Spaniſh Officer without Arms, who had been roufed out of his Sleep, had the Generoſity not to take any Advantage; but, preſenting him One of his Cutlaſſes, told him, "You are now on "a Footing with me"— The Orders were, Not to ſpare while they reſiſted, but to grant Quarters to all who requeſted it. Only Two Spaniards were wounded by the Bayonet in reſiſting, nor was any Perſon pillaged or plundered.

I have the Pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that the greateſt Harmony has ſubſiſted between the Sea and Land Forces during the Whole of this Expedition; and that Commodore Luttrell and the Captains of the Navy have, on every Occaſion, made the greateſt Exertions to forward the Service on Shore; and all underwent the moſt ſevere Fatigue, in this hot Climate, with uncommon Alacrity.

Of this Fortification your Lordſhip will judge of the Importance, from the incredible Expence the Crown of Spain has been at in erecting it, as the Stone of which it is built is raiſed out of the Sea, and brought Twenty Leagues.

The Outworks are not finiſhed, notwithſtanding they have conſtantly employed 1000 Men at Work for Twenty Years. It is the Key to the Bay of Honduras, and where the Regiſter-Ships and Treaſure are ſent to from Guatimala in Time of War. The Morning of our Arrival the Treaſure was conveyed into the Country, ſo that what we have found in the Military Cheſt, and what belonged to the Public, does not exceed 8000 Piaſtres, but the Regiſter Ships muſt be very valuable, if they arrive in Safety in England.

I ſend theſe Diſpatches, with the Colours of Omoa, and alſo Plans of the Fortification, by Lieutenant Cardan of the 60th Regiment, who I appointed to act as Captain of Artillery and Engineer to this Expedition, and humbly beg he may be permitted to lay them at His Majeſty's Feet. His Merit and Activity in forwarding the Works during the Expedition, contributed to the Reduction of this important Fortreſs: and I ſolicit your Lordſhip will recommend him to His Majeſty's Protection. Your Lordſhip will find him intelligent relative to the Moſquito Shore, and the State of this Country. I alſo take the Liberty of mentioning Lieutenant Wightman of the Marines, who acted as my Aid de Camp, to be recommended to Lord Sandwich. This Gentleman was wounded in reconnoitring the Ditch the Evening before it was ſtormed. The Priſoners taken amount in all to 365, excluſive of Officers, as by the incloſed Liſt.

Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that an Agreement has been made to exchange them for the Bay-men, who were inhumanly carried away, with their Families, to Merida, and we have brought off Two Prieſts and the Lieutenant-Governor, as Hoſtages for the Performance of this Agreement. I have alſo obliged them to exchange Two Moſquito Indians, one of whom has been forced to dive at Carthagena, for many Years, with Irons on his Limbs, and is confined in a Dungeon every Evening; and we have alſo releaſed ſome unfortunate Engliſhmen, who were confined here, and made to work as Slaves.

I have to mention to your Lordſhip, that Mr. Concannen, a young Gentleman, a Midſhipman, was the Third that mounted the Ladder, and Lieutenant Dundaſs, who was the Fourth, agreeable to my Orders, formed ſome Men before he advanced on the Spaniards. I have alſo to take Notice, that Lieutenants Walker and Dundaſs, who commanded the Seamen, preſerved that Diſcipline and Promptitude in obeying Orders, which would do Honor to veteran Troops; and recommend that their Services may be mentioned to Lord Sandwich, that His Majeſty may know ſuch Officers as have gallantly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Copy of the Convention between the Honourable John Luttrell and William Dalrymple, Eſquire, on the Part of His Britannic Majeſty, and Don Simon Deſnaux and Don Juan Daſtiex, on the Part of His Catholic Majeſty, for the Officers and Garriſon of Porto Omoa, October 24, 1779.

DON Simon Deſnaux, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, Engineer in Second to His Catholic Majeſty, and heretofore Commandant of the Fort of Omoa, and Don John Daſtiex, Engineer, Commandant and Captain of Infantry, having earneſtly ſolicited the Commanders of His Britannic Majeſty's Forces by Land and Sea, the Honourable John Luttrell, and William Dalrymple, Eſquire, to treat for the Exchange of the Spaniſh Garriſon at Omoa, on the Part of His Britannic Majeſty, have ſet forth, that they are ready to treat on the Part of His Catholic Majeſty for the ſame. The ſaid Requeſt is complied with upon the following Terms and Condition:

Firſt, All the Spaniſh Officers, which bear His Catholic Majeſty's Commiſſion, ſhall be Priſoners of War, and admitted upon their Parole, that they ſhall not ſerve, directly nor indirectly, againſt the King of Great Britain, His Subjects or Allies, during the preſent War, unleſs they are before exchanged.

Secondly, That all the ſaid Officers ſhall be permitted to chuſe their Place of Reſidence, provided that they are not found beyond the Diſtance of Sixty Leagues from Omoa, nor nearer to Omoa than Forty Leagues, until they be exchanged in the Manner hereinafter ſet forth.

Thirdly, That all the Mulattoes and People of mixed Colour, whether Men, Women or Children, as well as the Artificers, ſhall have Liberty to return Home, provided none of them take up Arms againſt the King of Great Britain, His Subjects or Allies, or be found within Thirty Leagues of Omoa, until this Agreement is fully accompliſhed.

Fourthly, That the ſaid Don Simon Deſnaux and Don John Deſtiex, doth engage for the Governor of Merida, in caſe the Engliſh Priſoners captured in the Bay of Honduras are within his Diſtrict, and if not, for the Governor of whatever Spaniſh Diſtrict they may be in, that he ſhall return an equal Number of Mulattoes or People of mixed Colour, to thoſe that have been liberated at Omoa; and of this Number ſuch as were taken in the Bay of Honduras by the Spaniards, ſhall have the Preference. And it is further underſtood and agreed between the Parties to this Agreement, that all the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, taken in the Bay of Honduras, and now in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Governor of Merida, ſhall be exchanged, by giving Mulattoes for Mulattoes, Men for Men, Women for Women, Children for Children; and this Exchange to be made the Moment the ſaid Governor of Merida can be made acquainted with this Convention, but at all Events not to exceed the Space of Three Months.

Fifthly, The Serjeants and Soldiers of the Regulars ſhall be exchanged for an equal Number of Serjeants and Soldiers of the Britiſh Army; and if the King of Spain ſhall not have ſuch in His Poſſeſſion, then to be exchanged for the principal Merchants and Traders, taken at George's Key in the Bay of Honduras; provided a ſufficient Number of White People cannot be ſent from Omoa to exchange them, and a Receipt to be given by the Engliſh Commiſſary, for ſuch Number of Men as may have been captured by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras, as ſhall exceed the Number delivered from the Garriſon of Omoa; ſuch Receipt for the Surplus to be given by the Spaniſh Commiſſary, if the Balance is in Favor of England. The Spaniſh Seamen to be exchanged in like Manner for Engliſh Seamen, as is ſpecified by the Parties reſpecting the Serjeants and Soldiers.

Sixthly, The Honourable John Luttrell and William Dalrymple doth covenant, that the Spaniſh Garriſon at Omoa, ſhall be embarked within the Space of Three Days, on board of Veſſels properly provided, and ſhall be conveyed, without Loſs of Time, to the Caſtle of St. Philip, within the Gulph of Dulce, or to ſome adjacent Spaniſh Poſt, and there delivered at the ſole Charge of His Britannic Majeſty. And the ſaid Don Simon Deſnaux and Don John Daſtiex doth covenant, that the Officers, Soldiers, Merchants, Artificers, Mulattoes, and People of White or mixed Colour, Subjects of His Britannic Majeſty, which, ſince the Commencement of the preſent War with Spain, have been taken in the Bay of Honduras, ſhall be embarked within the Space of Three Months, from the Day the ſaid Don Simon Deſnaux and Don John Daſtiex ſhall be landed in the Gulph of Dulce, and ſent to Omoa, or the next neareſt Engliſh Settlement, at the ſole Expence of the King of Spain; provided the ſaid Engliſh Priſoners, or any of them, are within the Juriſdiction of the Governor of Merida; but ſhould they have been ſent to the Havannah, then the ſaid Don Simon Deſnaux and Don John Daſtiex doth covenant, that the Governor of the Havannah ſhall embark them from thence, and land them at the Expence of the King of Spain as aforeſaid, at Jamaica, within the Space of Six Months from the Date hereof. Provided always, that if every Article of this Agreement is not ſtrictly performed on the Part of the Court of Spain, We, Don Simon Deſnaux and Don John Daſtiex, were fully bound for ourſelves, and for all the Spaniſh Officers of the Garriſon, to repair without Loſs of Time, and by the ſhorteſt Mode of Conveyance, to Omoa, or to the neareſt Engliſh Settlement, there to deliver themſelves up as Priſoners of War. And for the further Security hereof, the ſaid Don Simon Deſnaux and Don John Daſtiex will deliver up as Hoſtages, Colonel Antonia Fernandez, Second Commandant of the Garri-

ſon,

riſon, the Reverend Blaſs Mercenario, Chaplain of the Regiſter Ship Saint Joſeph, the Padre Antonio Mercurdetio, late Chaplain of Omoa, to whom we promiſe to give the Ornaments of the Church, (which we refuſe to ranſom) upon Condition, that every Part of this Agreement is fulfilled by the Court of Spain, within the Time and in the Manner before ſpecified, but to remain 'till then in the Hands of the Engliſh.

Signed on the Part of His Britannic Majeſty, at Omoa, the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) *John Luttrell.* (L. S.)
Wm. Dalrymple. (L. S.)

Signed on the Part of His Catholic Majeſty, at Omoa, the ſaid 24th of October, 1779.

Dn. Simon Deſnaux. (L. S.)
Dn. Juan Doſtiex. (L. S.)

We, the under-written, do ratify and confirm every Part of this Agreement, and hold ourſelves bound for a due Performance of it. Signed at Omoa the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) *Joſef de Cucilar.*
Joſef Euſebio Menendez.
Pedro Tolle.
Manael de Claſiac.

Liſt of Officers taken Priſoners of War at St. Fernando de Omoa, the 20th of October, 1779.

Don Simon Deſnaux, Governor and Engineer in Second to his Catholick Majeſty, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.
Don Antonio Fernandez, Lieutenant-Governor and Lieutenant Colonel.
Don Joſeph Fivallier, Captain of Artillery.
Don Emanuel Clairac, Lieutenant of Artillery.
Don Joſeph Mellendez, Second-Lieutenant of Artillery.
Don Pedro Toll, Lieutenant of Dragoons.
Don Juan Darcier, Commandant and Captain of Engineers.
Don Joſeph Antonio Matornia, Commiſſary.
Don Juan Galendo, Comptroller.
Seignor Franciſco Garrochier, Firſt Surgeon to the Hoſpital.
Seignor Britango, Second Surgeon.
Don Antonio Mercadilla, Chaplain.
Don Diego Martarrez, Storekeeper.
Two Captains of Regiſter Ships.
Three Prieſts.
Ten Serjeants of Artillery.
One Ditto Dragoons.
Three Hundred and Fifty-five Rank and File.
Alſo a Town Adjutant, Name unknown at preſent.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

Return of Artillery and Stores taken at Fort St. Fernando de Omoa, October 20, 1779.

Braſs 24 Pounders mounted	- -	6
12 Ditto	- - -	2
4 Ditto	- - -	6
4 Field Pieces not mounted		
Iron 18 Pounders mounted	- -	10
12 Ditto	- - -	8
3 Ditto	- - -	1
Total mounted		33
24 Pounders not mounted	-	1
4 Ditto	- - -	4
3 Ditto	- - -	8
1 Ditto	- - -	10
Total not mounted		23
Swivels -	- - -	100
Braſs Mortars, 13-Inch, mounted on Braſs Beds	- - -	2

SHOT. Braſs Eighteen-pounders 127. Four-pounders 365. One-pounder 107. Iron Twenty four pounders 836. Eighteen-pounders 4196. Twelve-pounders 2809. Eight-pounders 273. Six-pounders 195. Four pounders 2990. Three-pounders 174. One-pounders 832. Bar-ſhot, Eighteen, Weight 43 lb. 141.

Thirteen-Inch Shells 396. Hand Grenades 900 Muſkets 472. Swords 100. Piſtols (Pairs 10) 20 Pickaxes 200. Hoes 200. Pit Saws 3. Ladles 8 Bullet Moulds 13. Caſk of Bullets 1. Rounds of Landgrage 300. Rounds of Powder filled for 33 Guns 20. Twenty-four-pounder Carriages old 10. Ditto new 9. Four-pounder Ship Carriages 4. Cheſt of Carpenters Tools 1. Bolts, Plates, Pins, and other Iron Work for Ten Carriages. 50 Quintals of Gunpowder, moſtly damaged.

(Signed) HANS CARDEN, Capt. Artillery, and Engineer.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

Return of Killed and Wounded acting on Shore, at the Seige and Attack of Fort St. Fernando de Omoa, October 20, 1779.

1 Midſhipman, 3 Seamen, killed; 7 Seamen wounded.
1 Subaltern and 4 Marines wounded.
Loyal Iriſh. 1 Private killed.
Bay Fuſileers. 1 Private wounded.
Moſquito Indians. 1 killed, 1 wounded.
Total. 1 Midſhipmen, 5 Men, killed; 1 Subaltern, 13 Men, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Mr. Lloyd, Midſhipman of the Loweſtoffe, killed.
Second-Lieutenant Wightman, of the Chatham Diviſion of Marines, wounded

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1779.

CAPTAIN Pakenham arrived at this Office Yeſterday Afternoon, with a Letter from the Honourable John Luttrell, Captain of His Majeſty's Ship the Charon, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Omoa the 27th of October, 1779, of which the following is an Extract.

Charon, in the Harbour of Omoa, October 27, 1779.

SIR,

I AM to requeſt you will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that, in Obedience to the Orders I received from Sir Peter Parker, I ſailed from Port Royal early in the Morning of the 8th of September laſt, and being joined in a few Hours after by the Pomona, Loweſtoffe, and Racehorſe Schooner, bore away for the Spaniſh Main, which however I was not able to reach, owing to Calms and baffling Winds, until the 15th. The next Day we got to Rattan; and being apprehenſive that the Enemy's Regiſter Ships might paſs to Windward, and along their own Shore, in caſe I carried all the Squadron towards George's Key, I ordered Captain Nugent, who was well acquainted at that Place, to take the Racehorſe up to George's Key, to procure, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, the moſt ſkilful Pilots for Omoa, and Gulph of Dulce. Having ſo done, he was directed to join his Ship at Key Boquel; then to repair to Glovers Reef, where I waited his Arrival, having anchored the Charon and Loweſtoffe there on the 19th Inſtant. The Monday Morning following I had the Mortification to learn, by a Boat which had eſcaped from George's Key, that it had been taken by the Spaniards Five Days, which made me very doubtful reſpecting the Safety of Captain Nugent; but I was relieved from that Anxiety a few Hours afterwards, by the Pomona and Racehorſe Schooner appearing in Sight. Upon their joining me with the Pilots I bore away for the Gulph of Dulce, where we arrived in the Evening of the 22d. There was no Veſſel of any Nation to be ſeen in the Gulph; I therefore, attended by the Captains Parker and Nugent, with the Marines of the Squadron, and a Party of Seamen in the Boats, puſhed up the River, and landed at the Spaniſh Warehouſes before Twelve that Night, but found them totally abandoned and empty, except the Remains of a few Proviſions, which ſeemed to indicate, that the People had not been long gone. On the 23d in the Morning I ſent a Number of Men from the Ships to the Racehorſe, and directed Lieutenant Trott to make the beſt of his Way to Omoa, to reconnoitre the Strength of the Place, and to look for the Ships which had ſailed from Dulce; concluding that they would be found at that Port. The next Morning the Racehorſe joined me at Sea; from her I learned, that the Three Ships were at Anchor under the Fort; Two of them with

with all an End, and the Third with her Yards and Top masts struck; and that the Fortification did not appear to be a very strong one. Elate at the Information, I made Sail for Omoa; and getting close off the Port by Twelve o'Clock at Night, would have persuaded the Pilot to have carried us in, which he luckily refused; for the next Day, when we came to approach the Fortification, I found it was much too formidable an Aspect to promise Success by an Attempt to force it: Nor indeed would it have answered any good End, for the Ships had all their Yards and Top-masts struck, and were lying up a Creek, where we could not get at them, had we even silenced near Forty Pieces of Cannon, which presented themselves to our View from the different Batteries. The only Hope therefore which remained of our being Masters of those Ships arose from a Chance that we might catch them off Cape Antonio before our Cruize terminated, which, in the Possibility of Events, I thought might happen; and I was making the best of my Way with the Ships to that Station, stopping only two or three Days to compleat my Water in the Bay of Truxilla, and to learn a further State of the English Inhabitants in the Bay of Honduras.

I have now the Pleasure to inform you of the fortunate Escape of Captain Nugent out of the Hands of the Spaniards, and of the subjequent Services performed by him at George's Key, where he arrived in the Racehorse in the Evening of the 19th, having left the Pomona, as I directed, at Key Boquel. Captain Nugent approached the Shore in his Boat, without the least Suspicion that the Key was in the Hands of the Enemy; but before he could land, the Boat was attacked by a Number of Batteaux; and when taken Possession of by the Spaniards, was nearly sinking, having received three Shot through her, luckily without hurting any Body; but Captain Nugent and his People were made Prisoners; and, when he got on Shore, there was a Parade for Execution, such as a Scaffold, and a Guard of Soldiers; for it was understood to be the Orders with which the Spaniards came to attack the Settlement, that every Body that was conquered, and had made Resistance, should be put to Death: But when they enquired, and found Captain Nugent, who had no Arms in the Boat, and did not resist, they contented themselves with blindfolding, stripping, and handcuffing him; he was confined with his Boat's Crew in a close Prison. During their Operations, a great Number of Batteaux, assisted by an Armed Schooner, attacked the Racehorse, and attempted to board her; but she was so gallantly and obstinately defended by Lieutenant Trott, his Officers and People, that the Spaniards were repulsed with great Slaughter. On board the Racehorse two Men only were killed, and three wounded. When the Racehorse had beaten off the Spaniards, she repaired immediately to bring up the Pomona from Key Boquel; and as soon as the Frigate appeared in Sight, the Spaniards, to the Amount of about 500, took to their Craft, and quitted the Key with great Precipitation, leaving Captain Nugent, his People, and the Inhabitants, in close Confinement, from which they released themselves; and Captain Nugent in his Boat re took Possession of a Brig, which was a ground, and the Spaniards had captured when they came into the Harbour. This Brig, at the Solicitation of the Inhabitants who had furnished her with Seamen, Captain Nugent armed, and sent to the River Belez to cover the Embarkation of the Property there belonging to the English Settlers; with Directions that she shou'd, after performing that Service, repair in Quest of the Ships under my Command; and, in Case of not meeting with us, make the best of their Way to Jamaica. Thinking this Information too incomplete to dispatch the Racehorse with to Jamaica, I directed Lieutenant Trott, as soon as we quitted Omoa, to go in Quest of the Brig to the River Belez, and afterwards to repair to George's Key, and land the People who had served as Pilots, and were desirous of being put on Shore there; and after making such other Enquiries as I thought necessary to direct him so to do, I ordered her to join the Squadron in the Bay of Truxillo, where she arrived the 4th of October, and informed me that the Brig, armed by Captain Nugent, had nearly collected the different Settlers in the Bay; that 70 of them were on board, and more than 200 under her Escort in small Craft; and that he had directed them to Truxillo, in their Way to Black River. They however did not appear while I was there; and the King's Ships being wooded and watered, I put to Sea with them, having directed Lieutenant Trott to give every Assistance in his Power towards forwarding the Brig with the Bay-men to Black River on the Musquito Shore, if they arrived at Truxillo while he was taking in his Water. The Pilots the Racehorse carried to George's Key, finding no King's Vessel there, or Security for their Persons, left it; and the Inhabitants of every Settlement we claim in the Bay relinquished their Property, not thinking it tenable against the superior Numbers of the Spaniards, were removing as fast as possible, some to Jamaica, but the major Part of them to Black River on the Mosquito Shore. In this disagreeable Situation were Things in the Bay of Honduras, when I left it upon the 4th of October; but on the 7th Fortune changed her Face upon us, and presented to our View the Porcupine Sloop of War, having under her Convoy a Detachment of Troops belonging to the Loyal Irish, and some Mosquito Indians under the Command of Captain Commandant Dalrymple, who was as desirous as myself of making a Land and Sea Attack upon the Garrison of Omoa, and the Spanish Galleons. I therefore took immediate Measures to secure the Services of these People, who had been driven from St George's Key, by making sail myself for Truxillo, and dispatching the Frigates to Bonacca and Utilla, in Quest of our Vessels with the Bay-men. Lieutenant Trott, of the Racehorse, I sent to Rattan on the same Service. They all returned to me with Expedition and Success, bringing a Reinforcement of 250 Men. We forthwith set to Work, made Escalading Ladders, Fascines, Sand Bags, and every other Requisite in our Power, for carrying on a Siege: Having settled the Plan of Attack, I gave full Instructions to the Captains and Officers who were to carry it into Execution; and in the Morning of the 10th of October I sailed with the Lowestoffe, Pomona, Porcupine, Racehorse, Three Schooners, and a Number of Small Craft, for Porto Cavallo Bay, and anchored the Fleet there, close in Shore. On the Evening of the 16th, Captain Pakenham, to whom I intrusted the Command of landing the Troops, executed my Orders in so Officer-like and expeditious a Manner, that the Whole was formed and marched from the Beach before Eleven o'Clock that Night. From the Intricacy of the Roads, and other Circumstances, our Troops were prevented from making any great Progress before the next Morning, when they pushed forward with Alacrity to gain the commanding Ground on the Governor's House; and having driven away the Spaniards who contended for the Possession of it, we occupied that very important Post, but was so annoyed by the Enemy's Mosquetry from the Town, as to compel our Troops to set Fire to it. In the Midst of the Flame I arrived off the Harbour of Omoa; and the Wind, I flattered myself, would have carried us close to the Enemy's Batteries. I therefore made the Signal for the Lowestoffe to lead us to Action; it was obeyed by Captain Parker with Alacrity and Spirit. When we opened the Eastern Point, the Enemy began to fire at the Lowestoffe, Charon, Pomona, and Porcupine; but no Shot were returned, till their Guns had so lulled the Wind as to leave us little Prospect of getting nearer to them; so that, rather to cover ourselves from their Aim by Smoke, than to look for Success from a distant Cannonade, the Charon and Lowestoffe began to fire: The Pomona was not able to get within Reach of her Guns; and as soon as I had the Power, I laid the Ship's Head to the Offing: A Breeze springing up soon after to the Northward, I made the Signal to tack, thinking we should certainly fetch where we wished to do: In this however we were disappointed, the Wind baffling and forsaking us. The Lowestoffe ran ashore, and received a heavy Fire from the Enemy, but she paid off again: Before our Boats could get to their Assistance, her Hull, Masts and Yards were so much disabled, as to oblige me to send her to anchor to Leeward, and there refit. The Charon's Rudder

was choakrd by a Shot, which filled the Space between it and the Sternpoſt with Splinters; Part of her Wheel was ſhot away, and the Mizen-maſt badly wounded. On the 18th, Captain Dalrymple being anxious for Artillery being ſent up to a Battery he was conſtructing on the Governor's Hill, I ordered the Guns from the Porcupine to be landed: They were drawn up by the Sailors through a heavy Road, and up a ſteep Aſcent, to a Spot where they did notable Execution; but our Time being precious from various Conſiderations, and the Heat of the Climate making this Duty more fatiguing to our People, it was concluded on, between Captain Dalrymple and myſelf, to attempt an Eſcalade the following Morning; and the King's Ships to co-operate, by cannonading the Wall againſt the Sea,—I made the Signal ſettled for the Attack; I weighed at Three o'Clock, the Pomona and Loweſtoffe ſtanding for the Eaſtern, and the Charon for the Weſtern Angle of the Fort, which I began to cannonade; when Captain Dalrymple, in a moſt gallant and exemplary Manner, ſtormed on the Land-ſide with the Seamen and Marines, and ſubdued the Enemy with the Loſs of little Blood. We took immediate Poſſeſſion of Two Regiſter Ships richly laden, which, with the Cargoes of other Veſſels of leſs Note, will amount to the Sum of Three Millions of Piaſtres (or Dollars.) The Fort is an amazing Pile of Building; the greateſt Part of it is an admirable Sort of Stone; the Remainder is Brick. It has coſt to the Spaniards Twenty-five Years Labour, and the Lives of Thouſands of their Subjects. Since it has been taken, we are aſtoniſhed, from the Strength of it, that it was ſo eaſily vanquiſhed. The Spaniſh Governor is very ſolicitous to ranſom the Fort, and has offered Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars for it. The Two Hundred and Fifty Quintals of Quickſilver, which came from Old Spain, and we have now taken, the Spaniards would have bought at any Price, ſaying, they would give double the Value of it, becauſe they ſhould have no other Means to work any of the valuable Mines in the Province. Their Reaſons for wiſhing it, determined me not to part from a ſingle Ounce of the Quickſilver, nor would I conſent to ranſom the Fort. The Number of Priſoners in the Enemy's Fort you will find, by the incloſed Return, far exceeded the Troops that ſtormed it; and whoſe undaunted Behaviour has added ſo much Luſtre to the Britiſh Arms. Their Humanity has not been leſs conſpicuous than their Bravery; nor can there be a greater Contraſt than between the Treatment received by the King's Subjects at George's Key, which ſurrendered at Diſcretion, and the Spaniſh Garriſon of Omoa though taken by Storm: Captain Dalrymple's Orders and my Wiſhes have been punctually obeyed even by the Muſquito Men, and thoſe of Honduras that received ſuch ill Treatment. Proper Reſpect has been ſhewn to the Governor, Spaniſh Officers, Soldiers and Inhabitants; neither Cloaths, Watches, Pocket Money or other Effects have been taken from theſe Priſoners. The Ornaments of the Church the Captors have agreed to give back, if the Spaniſh Court does punctually comply with the Agreement reſpecting the Exchange of Priſoners. The uniform Bravery and good Conduct of all the Officers and Seamen under my Command may make it appear ungracious to mark particular People; but the Services rendered by Captain Pakenham and Lieutenant Trott call for my moſt earneſt Recommendation of them to their Lordſhips Favor. The former Gentleman, who is the Bearer of theſe Diſpatches, can give more perfect Information reſpecting the Reduction of this Fort and Settlement. Captain Nugent has exerted himſelf upon every Point of Duty in a diſtinguiſhed Manner. I am not particularly acquainted with the Merits of Individuals that ſerved on Shore, except that Commandant Dalrymple is certainly entitled to infinite Honour and Praiſe, for the gallant Manner in which he led the Troops to the Eſcalade. Captain Carden exhibited many Proofs of his Abilities as an Egineer and a Soldier. I muſt leave it with Captain Commandant Dalrymple to give due Praiſe to all thoſe whoſe Services on Shore call for it: He will, I am ſure, take Notice of Lieutenant Wightman of the Marines, who was wounded under the Enemy's Walls, and of all thoſe who have deſerved it at his Hands. I have the Pleaſure to aſſure their Lordſhips, that the moſt perfect Harmony and Co-operations have ſubſiſted between the King's Troops employed at Sea and on Shore; ſuch Services as have been in my Power to render my Country, I truſt, will prove acceptable to His Majeſty.

I am, SIR,
Your very humble Servant,
JOHN LUTTRELL.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on Board His Majeſty's Ships Charon, Loweſtoffe, and Porcupine, in an Action againſt the Catholic King's Fort of St. Ferdinando de Omoa, on the 17th of October, 1779.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Charon	1	6
Loweſtoffe	3	5
Porcupine	1	0

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on Board the Racehorſe armed Veſſel at George's Key in the Bay of Honduras, the 13th of September, 1779.

Racehorſe - 2 killed. — 3 wounded.

N. B. The Return of the Garriſon, and of the Artillery and Stores, are the ſame as printed above.

St. James's, December 18.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Robert Cheſter, Eſq; the Office of Secretary to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Dr. Hary Spens to be Second Maſter and Profeſſor of Divinity in the New College of the Univerſity of St. Andrew's.

East-India Houſe, November 17, 1779.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That the Transfer Books of the ſaid Company's Stock will be ſhut on Thurſday the 16th of December next, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Thurſday the 13th of January following.

And that the Dividend Warrants on the ſaid Stock, due the 5th of January, will be ready to be delivered on Thurſday the 3d of February next, inſtead of Friday the 4th, as before advertiſed.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Ambuſcade, who were actually on Board at the retaking the Ship Sir William Erſkine, John Montgomery Maſter, on the 1ſt of October, 1777, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of 797 l. being the Second and Final Payment for the Proceeds of Salvage, &c. of the ſaid Ship and Cargo, at the King's Head in Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, on Thurſday the 6th Day of January, 1780; and that the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the Agents Houſe, No. 25, Garlick-hill, the Firſt Thurſday in every Month for Three Years to come.

Watſon *and* Raſhleigh, *Agents.*

Richmond in Surrey, December, 1779.

THE Commiſſioners for building Richmond Bridge give Notice, that they will meet, at the Office in the Church-yard, on Monday the 3d of January next, at Eleven in the Forenoon preciſely, to elect Two Commiſſioners, in the Room of Two lately deceaſed.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
Clem. Smith, *Clerk.*

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office.
London, December 8, 1779.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company do hereby give Notice, that their Transfer Books will be ſhut from Thurſday the 16th of December inſtant to Tueſday the 11th of January next; and that the Annual General Court, appointed by their Charter, will be holden at their Office on the Royal Exchange, on Wedneſday the 22d of December inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; and that a Dividend will be conſidered of at the ſaid Court.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

From December 6, to December 11, 1779.

By the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London,	3	8	2	2	2	3	1	9	2	2
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex,	3	9	——		2	2	1	9	2	6
Surry,	3	10	2	6	2	3	1	9	3	0
Hertford,	3	7	——		2	1	1	10	3	1
Bedford,	3	5	2	4	1	11	1	9	2	9
Cambridge,	3	5	2	0	1	11	1	7	2	8
Huntingdon,	2	11	——		1	10	1	6	2	9
Northampton,	3	4	2	0	1	11	1	7	2	8
Rutland,	3	8	——		2	2	1	7	3	3
Leiceſter,	3	8	——		2	2	1	6	2	9
Nottingham,	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	6	2	5
Derby,	4	4	——		2	4	1	5	2	9
Stafford,	4	0	——		2	3	1	6	3	1
Salop,	3	8	2	7	2	1	1	5	2	9
Hereford,	3	1	——		2	2	1	4	2	2
Worceſter,	3	7	——		2	2	1	6	2	11
Warwick,	3	3	——		2	2	1	10	3	0
Glouceſter,	3	11	——		2	1	1	10	3	1
Wilts,	3	8	——		2	2	1	10	3	7
Berks,	3	9	——		2	0	1	10	2	8
Oxford,	3	10	——		1	11	1	8	2	9
Bucks,	3	6	——		1	11	1	8	2	7
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex,	3	4	——		2	0	1	6	2	4
Suffolk,	3	3	2	1	1	11	1	7	2	3
Norfolk,	3	2	1	10	1	10	1	7	1	10
Lincoln,	3	2	2	5	1	11	1	6	2	8
York,	3	7	2	5	2	2	1	5	2	8
Durham,	3	11	——		2	1	1	4	3	2
Northumberland,	3	8	2	7	1	10	1	6	2	6
Cumberland,	3	8	2	8	2	0	1	4	3	2
Weſtmorland,	4	3	2	7	2	1	1	4	2	2
Lancaſhire,	4	6	——	——	2	5	1	7	3	0
Cheſhire,	4	2	2	10	2	6	1	5	——	
Monmouth,	3	10	——		2	2	1	6	2	7
Somerſet,	3	11	2	7	2	1	1	7	2	5
Devon,	3	11	——		1	11	1	4	——	
Cornwall,	3	8	——		1	10	1	4	——	
Dorſet,	4	1	——		2	2	1	11	3	4
Hampſhire,	3	9	——		2	3	1	11	3	0
Suſſex,	3	4	——		2	3	1	9	2	8
Kent,	3	7	——		2	3	1	10	2	4

From November 29, to December 4, 1779.

WALES.										
North Wales,	4	4	3	6	2	3	1	4	3	1
South Wales,	3	9	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	4

Part of SCOTLAND.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Big.	
2	11	——		1	9	1	7	——		2	0

Published by Authority of Parliament,

John James Catherwood.

York Buildings Company, December 14, 1779.

IN Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the 17th Year of His preſent Majeſty, "for expediting the Sale "of the Eſtates in Scotland belonging to the York Buildings "Company, for Relief of their Creditors," We, John Walſh, Francis Barlow, and Alexander Gerrard, Eſqrs. the Truſtees named in the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that we have received, in Caſh, and in Bills payable this Week, 78,573l. 2s. 11d. in Part of the ſeveral Sums of Money mentioned in the Warrand of the Lords of Council and Seſſion in Scotland, granted in the Month of Auguſt laſt, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of 78,780l. 12s. 10d. together with Intereſt on the ſaid Sum from the 11th of Auguſt laſt to the 11th of November laſt, as directed by the ſaid Warrand; and that the Remainder of the Money is promiſed to be ſpeedily remitted from Scotland. All Perſons, therefore, who are Bond Creditors of the ſaid Company, under the Deed of Truſt of the 18th of January, 1731, will produce and exhibit their reſpective Titles to their Bonds, before Thomas Lloyd, Eſq; No. 8, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, the Agent for the ſaid Truſtees, in order to their receiving the Principal Money and Intereſt remaining due thereon.

Public-Office, Bow-Street, Dec. 13, 1779.

WHereas the under-mentioned Bills of Exchange and Bank Note were either loſt or ſtolen on the 27th Day of November laſt, viz.

Meſſ. Caldwell and Co. on B. Burton and Co. payable to S. Appleton, dated 28 Sept. 3 Months Date, 210l.

Meſſ. Caldwell and Co. on B. Burton and Co. payable to James Morton, dated 29 Sept. 75 Days Date, 42l.

Meſſ. Caldwell and Co. on B. Burton and Co. payable to Francis Ingram, dated 12 Nov. 3 Months Date, 30l.

Mr. R. Middleton, on Richard Clark, payable to S. Appleton, dated 15 Oct. 2 Months Date, 42l.

Mr. R. Middleton, on Richard Clark, payable to James Kennyon, dated 12 Nov. 70 Days Date, 59l.

Mr James Morton on S. Bivington, payable to Skellorn and Co. 21 Oct. 3 Months, 200l.

Mr. James Mouton on S. Bivington, payable to Skellorn and Co. 28 Nov. 3 Months, 50l.

Mr. Tho. Fletcher on S Fletcher, payable to Mr. Molineux, 20 Nov. 2 Months, 81. 5s.

Bank Note, No. 1112, ſigned W. Jackſon, payable to Mr. Howells, 30 Sept. 30l.

Thoſe Gentlemen whom the ſaid Bills are drawn upon are deſired not to accept or pay the ſame, but give Notice, if preſented, to the above Office, or to Mr. Daniel Appleton, N° 3, America-ſquare, in the Minories, Corn-factor, or to Mr. Samuel Appleton, Liverpool, who will indemnify them from all Damage that may enſue. Alſo any Perſon bringing the ſame to either of the ſaid Mr. Appletons ſhall receive Twenty Pounds Reward for their Trouble, or in Proportion for any Part.

N. B. As Payment is ſtopt of all the above Bills, they cannot be of any Uſe but to the Owner.

ALL Perſons who were indebted to the Reverend John Searle, late of Buckden in the County of Huntingdon, Clerk, at his Deceaſe, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts immediately to Mrs. Sarah Longland, of Buckden, his Adminiſtratrix, or they will be ſued for the ſame; and all Perſons to whom the ſaid John Searle was indebted at his Deceaſe, are requeſted to ſend an Account of their Demands to the ſaid Sarah Longland, or to Simon Hardy, Attorney, at Huntingdon, on or before the 1ſt Day of October, 1780, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any Benefit of the Produce of the ſaid Deceaſed's Effects.

TO be ſold, purſuant to a Decree and ſubſequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before John Eames, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, A ſubſtantial well-built brick and tiled Freehold Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate in Walton in the Pariſh of Aylesbury in the County of Bucks, Three Rooms upon a Floor, late in the Occupation of Mrs. Thomas Sheen, deceaſed, and now of Mrs. Mary Sheen, Spinſter, with a large Barn, Garden, and Orchard, well planted with Fruit trees, near an Acre of Ground thereunto adjoining and belonging, with the Appurtenances, now in the Occupation of Mr. James George, and by him uſed as a Fellmongers Yard, at the yearly Rent of 6l. excluſive of the Houſe.

PURſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of John Rotton, late of Duffield in the County of Derby, Gentleman, deceaſed, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies before William Graves, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on or before the 12th Day of February next, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PURſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Elizabeth Shewell and Paulina Shewell, Spinſters, late of Weſt-ſmithfield in the Pariſh of St. Sepulchre in the City of London, deceaſed, are to come in and prove their Debts before William Weller Pepys, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on or before the Firſt Day of February next, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Nathaniel Taffin, now or late of Langham in the County of Eſſex, Miller, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignee of his Eſtate and Effects, on Wedneſday the 29th Inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the Sun Inn, in Dedham in the ſaid County, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignee's commencing, proſecuting, or defending, any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to his compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing to, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Joſeph Holl, of the Pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middleſex, Money-ſcrivener, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of his Eſtate and Effects, on Wedneſday next, preciſely at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Adelphi Tavern in the Strand, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to the compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter in Diſpute relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Stringer, of the City of Cheſter, Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Tueſday next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Jamaica Coffee-houſe, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending, any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Samuel Bean, of Lawrence-pountney-lane, Londdo, Merchant, (bearing Date the 15th Day of Auguſt, 1772) are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of his Eſtate and Effects, on Wedneſday the 29th of December inſtant, preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in

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the Forenoon, at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending, any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity, concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and in particular to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignees accepting Propoſals made to them by certain Perſons indebted to the Bankrupt's Eſtate, for giving Reſpite in Payment and Securities for their Debts; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Bayley, late of the Pariſh of Stockton in the County of Worceſter, Butcher, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 22d and 23d Days of December inſtant, and on the 29th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Pheaſant Inn, in Silver-ſtreet, Worceſter, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thomas Price, Attorney, in Worceſter.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Frene, of the Pariſh of Saint Martin in the County of Worceſter, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the on the 13th, 14th, and 29th Days of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at Mr. Yardley's, called Tom's Coffee-houſe in the City of Worceſter, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees; and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Bulſtrode, Attorney, in Worceſter; or Meſſ. Devon and Bicknell, New-court, Temple.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Ireland, formerly of Saint Peter Cornhill, London, Teaman, and now or late of Gracechuech-ſtreet, London, Teaman, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 23d Day of December inſtant and 8th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of the ſame Month of January, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Trye, Carey-ſtreet.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Solomon Sykes, of Bath in the County of Somerſet, Dealer in Brandy and Spirituous Liquors, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 28th Day of December inſtant, and on the 18th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of the ſaid January at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Meſſ. Jackſon and Sim, Mark-lane, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Fletcher, of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge, Printer and Stationer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 21ſt Day of December inſtant, and on the 4th Day of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of ſaid January at Five in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chooſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Bentley, Red-lion-ſquare, Holborn.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Cadman, late of the City of Litchfield, Maltſter, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 7th Day of January next at Three in the Afternoon, and on the 8th and 29th Days of the ſame Month at Ten in the Forenoon on each Day, at the Old Crown Inn in the City of Litchfield, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chooſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Hinckley, Attorney, in Litchfield.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Michael M'Dannell, of Bedfordbury, Covent-garden, in the County of Middleſex, Woollen-draper, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 29th Day of December inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to take the Proof of Debts under the ſaid Commiſſion.

THE Commiſſioners in a renewed Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Joſeph Steel, of the Borough of Chepping Wycombe in the County of Bucks, Tanner, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 14th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Colvile and William Blackburn, late of Trump-ſtreet, Lawrence-lane, in the City of London, Merchants and Partners, intend to meet on the 4th Day of January next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, (by Adjournment from the 21th Inſtant) at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Lythgoe, of Poulton with Fearnhead in the County of Lancaſter, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid John Lythgoe hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice that, by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 8th Day of January next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt William Grove, of Smallbrooks-ſtreet, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Grocer and Druggiſt, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid William Grove hath conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act paſſed in the 18th Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 8th Day of January next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Thomas Morris, late of Lawrence-pountney-hill, London, Broker, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Thomas Morris hath in all Things conformed according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 8th Day of January next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Henry Ripp, of the Pariſh of Weſtham in the County of Eſſex, Mariner, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Henry Ripp hath in all Things conformed according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that, by virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 8th of January next.

Fugitive ſurrendered to the Warden of His Majeſty's Priſon of the FLEET.

First Notice.

Thomas Whiteley, formerly of Topſham in the County of Devon, late of the Iſland of Guernſey, Schoolmaſter.

Printed by *Thomas Harri[illegible]n Warwick-Lane.* 1770.

The London Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1779.

Whitehall, December 20, 1779.

THIS Morning Captain Lloyd, One of Sir Henry Clinton's Aides de Camp, arrived in Town from New York with the following Diſpatch from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

New York, November 19, 1779.

MY LORD,

AS I was cloſing my Diſpatches Yeſterday for the Pacquet, I had the Pleaſure, by the Arrival of a Privateer from St. Auguſtine, to receive Letters from Governor Tonyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Fuſer, who commands the Troops in that Garriſon, communicating to me the very important Intelligence, that the French Troops, commanded by the Count d'Eſtaing in Perſon, in Conjunction with the Rebel Army under General Lincoln, were repulſed with very conſiderable Loſs in attempting to ſtorm the Lines at Savannah in Georgia, on the Morning of the 9th Ultimo.

I have the Honor to tranſmit Copies of Governor Tonyn's and Lieutenant-Colonel Fuſer's Letters for your Lordſhip's Information, together with Copies and Extracts of other Letters from different Perſons, all confirming this moſt agreeable Event.

The Privateer having taken on her Paſſage an Advice Boat with Diſpatches from General Waſhington, gives me alſo an Opportunity of incloſing Copies thereof; by which your Lordſhip will perceive that they had not confined their Views to the Southward, but had likewiſe made conſiderable Preparations for the Attack of theſe Poſts.

Captain Lloyd, One of my Aides de Camp, will have the Honor of delivering my Diſpatches to your Lordſhip; and I beg Leave to refer to him for any further Particulars your Lordſhip may deſire to be informed of.

I have the Honor to be,
With the greateſt Reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
And moſt humble Servant,
H. CLINTON.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Tonyn to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. dated St. Auguſtine, October 30, 1779.

BY an Expreſs ſent by ſome Merchants to their Correſpondents here, which left Savannah on the 24th Inſtant, we have the agreeable News, that the Rebels and French Army were repulſed in a general Aſſault upon that Garriſon on the 9th laſt paſt; that the Former have ſince retreated into Carolina, and the French on Board their Ships; that this Expedition has coſt them 1500 Men, and has coſt the Rebels as many; that the Count d'Eſtaign commanded in Chief, and ſummoned the General, very haughtily, to ſurrender to the King of France; that great Diſputes have happened between the new Allies, from reciprocal Reproaches, ſince their Defeat; and that they were upon the Point of falling upon each other.

Although I have not heard as yet from Authority of this happy Event, there cannot be the leaſt Doubt of the Fact, and I would not loſe this Opportunity of acquainting your Excellency.

I am ſorry to mention, that His Majeſty's Ship the Experiment, Captain Sir James Wallace, is taken by d'Eſtaing's Fleet, and the Ariel, Captain Mackenzie.

St. Auguſtine, October 30, 1779.

SIR,

GIVE me Leave to have the Honor to congratulate your Excellency upon Count d'Eſtaing's having raiſed the Blockade of Savannah.—Though I have received no Letter from General Prevoſt ſince the 11th of laſt Month, I am convinced, by Letters from ſeveral Merchants at Savannah, dated the 22d Inſtant, which arrived Expreſs from them Yeſterday, that he is re-imbarked with all his Troops.

As very likely your Excellency will not hear ſo ſoon from Major General Prevoſt, (the Port of Savannah being ſtill blocked up) I ſhall attempt to give you a Narrative of what has happened during the Blockade, as far as I can judge by the ſeveral Letters which I have ſeen from thence; alſo from the Report of the Expreſs who was at Savannah during the whole Time; and though he is a Mulatto, appears to me to be a very intelligent Man.

In the Beginning of September laſt General Prevoſt was informed of M. d'Eſtaing with the French Fleet's being on the Coaſt,

[Price Three-pence Halfpenny.]

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On Wednesday the 8th, the French landed their Troops, and on the Saturday following the Rebels joined them, and the Blockade was completed: The French encamped between Savannah River and Sunbury Road, and the Rebels from that Road to the Road leading to Auguſta.

The 15th the Count ſummoned the Town to ſurrender, and a proper Anſwer was returned; in the mean Time Captain Moncrieffe was indefatigable in putting the Place into a proper State of Defence.—There were not above Eight or Ten Guns mounted on the Day of Summons, but in a few Days they had no leſs than Eighty or Ninety mounted, borrowed from the Shipping.

A few Days afterwards the French and Rebels began to throw up Batteries upon the Hills on the Left of Tatnall's, being within about 400 Yards of our Lines, when Three Companies of Light Infantry, commanded by Major Graham, went out in Hopes of drawing on a general Action; but not being ſupported ſoon enough, they were obliged to retire, with the Loſs of 15 Men. On the 17th, about Midnight, Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland arrived by Water at Savannah from Beaufort, having fought his Way through the Enemy. The Vigilant Man of War was left at Beaufort, and nobody knows what is become of her; indeed Ships have been ſunk to hinder the Entrance of the River. After this our Troops never attempted to interrupt the Enemy who were hard working every Night.

About One o'Clock in the Morning of the 3d of October they opened their Batteries, conſiſting of 30 Pieces of heavy Cannon and 10 Mortars, and played inceſſantly upon the Town; when on the 9th about Day-break the united Forces of France and America, conſiſting of upwards of 4000 French, and as many Rebels, attempted to ſtorm our Lines. The principal Attack was in Three Columns upon the Redoubts on the Auguſta Road. The Count in Perſon began the Attack with great Vigour, but was ſoon thrown into Confuſion by the Fire from our Batteries and Redoubts.

A Body of French Grenadiers came on with ſuch a Spirit to attack the old Redoubt, upon the Ebenezer Road, that if Captain Taw with a Number of his Men, and Captain Wickham with the Grenadiers of the 60th, had not thrown themſelves in very opportunely, it muſt have been carried. The Heat of this Action laſted about 20 Minutes, when the Enemy began to retire in great Confuſion: The Rebels could not be brought to charge again; and in that Confuſion (it is ſaid) they fired upon their Ally. Our Loſs is Captain Taw and 20 Private killed and wounded. The Loſs of the Enemy cannot be aſcertained; but Mr. Robert Baillie (who was a Priſoner with the French during the whole Blockade) ſays, that they own a Loſs of between Killed, Wounded and Sickneſs, of near 1500 Men. The Rebels confeſs to have loſt 52 Officers, and Men in Proportion. Count d'Eſtaing was wounded in the Arm and the Thigh; and Count Polaſky is very dangerouſly wounded with a Grape Shot.

On the 20th the laſt of the French Troops reimbarked; and, what is very extraordinary, our Troops never attempted to harraſs them in their Retreat: The Rebels had retreated before them. Mutual Animoſities and Revilings have ariſen to ſuch a Height, betwixt the French and Rebels, ſince they were repulſed by us, that they were almoſt ready to cut one anothers Throats.

The Ariel Man of War was taken ſome Time ago, and the Experiment, coming from New York.

The 22d, a 28 Gun French Frigate remained in Sight of the Town, a little below Broughton's Plantation, with two Carolina Gallies, and ſeveral ſmall Veſſels; Ten Frigates were at Tybee, and the grand Fleet, conſiſting of 24 Sail of the Line, were in the Offing.

It is ſurpriſing that a Man of ſuch Ability and Repute as Count d'Eſtaing is reckoned to be, ſhould have delayed his Attack until our Work and Battery was erected, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland had joined; or that they ſhould not have attempted to take that Place by Sap.

It was reported by a Rebel, that M. d'Eſtaing was in Charles Town previous to his Landing in Georgia, in order to conſult Meaſures with the Rebels; that they told him, that our Army were very much ſcattered about the Country, very ſickly, without Diſcipline, and commanded by a Man of little Experience in Military Affairs; and that by only ſhewing himſelf before the Town, they certainly would ſurrender. If this Report be true, M. d'Eſtaing was deceived, and very likely it made him neglect the Precaution uſual in Sieges. It is reported alſo, that the Rebels took Umbrage at his ſummoning the Town in the *French King's Name only*.

I have the Honor to be,
with the moſt profound Reſpect,
SIR,
Your Excellency's moſt humble
and moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) L. V. FUSER.

P. S. Since this was wrote, a Rebel Schooner, with 41 Men on board, was caſt away about 40 Miles to the Southward of this Place, who confirmed the above Account.
(Signed) L. V. FUSER.

Extract of a Letter, dated Savannah, October 22, 1779.

AFTER ſo compleat a Blockade as we have had here theſe Six Weeks paſt, and with ſuch a formidable Fleet and Army as we have been ſurrounded with, you will wonder to hear that Count D'Eſtaing has been obliged to raiſe the Siege and taken his Leave of us: He went on board his Boat a few Days ſince, and all his ſhattered Army followed him, from Colonel Mullryne's Houſe and Neighbourhood. An Eight and Twenty Gun French Frigate is however ſtill in Sight of the Town, a little below Brownton's Plantation, with two Carolina Galleys, and ſeveral ſmall Veſſels, that ſeem to be employed in watering the Fleet. Ten Frigates are at Tybee, and the Grand Fleet, conſiſting of Twenty-three or Twenty-four Sail of the Line, are in the Offing; and if the Wind that now prevails continues any

any Time, they may remain longer upon the Coaſt than they would wiſh. I muſt refer you to the Account that will be publiſhed by Authority, for the minute Particulars of this very important and very extraordinary Siege. I will only ſay, that the General was ſummoned by Count d'Eſtaing *only* to ſurrender to the Arms of the *King of France* the 16th of September. They broke Ground the 24th, and the 4th Inſtant opened their Bomb Batteries in full Force upon the Town, which, with great Guns, 12, 18 and 24 Pounders, they kept almoſt inceſſantly upon us 'till Saturday the 9th Inſtant, when they began their Attack upon our Lines; the Count himſelf at the Head of Three Thouſand French, and a like Number of Continentals and Militia. The Attack was apparently general, round the whole Lines; but the grand Force was at the Place called the Spring, at the End of the Common, on the high Ground leading to the Weſtern Road; it was our weak Side; the Redoubt in that Quarter was aſſigned to the Carolina Royaliſts; and they were moſt fortunately well aſſiſted by a Captain Taws, a brave Man, with 25 of his Company, who had the ſame Redoubt aſſigned to them that very Morning. This Aſſiſtance, together with Captain Wickham at the Head of the Grenadiers, (who has had great Merit on this Occaſion) Colonel Hamilton at the Head of the North Carolinians, and Colonel Moore with Part of the Militia and ſome others, that will no Doubt be all properly taken Notice of in the Gazette Account, had the whole Brunt of the French Grenadiers, &c. &c. upon them. The Affair laſted about Two Hours, when the Enemy gave Way, leaving behind them ſuch a Number of dead and wounded, ſome in the Ditches of the Redoubt, and many upon the Redoubt itſelf, that, ſince the Affair of Bunker's Hill, there has not been ſuch Slaughter in any one Engagement in America, ſince the firſt of this unhappy Rebellion.

Count d'Eſtaing was himſelf wounded in Two Places; and it is confidently ſaid, and owned by their own Officers, that their Loſs was not leſs than 1500 Killed and Wounded. This Account is juſt brought in by poor Mr. Robert Baillie, who, with ſome others, was taken Priſoner at the Orphan Houſe, in his Way to St. John's River, on the firſt Arrival of the French Troops, and has been detained by them ever ſince. The Americans confeſs they have loſt 52 Officers; but how many Men it is hard to ſay. They made but a ſhort Stay after the Morning of the 9th; and there is hardly one of them, it is ſaid, now on this Side Savannah River. The French under the Command of Count Dillon kept in their Lines, amuſing us with the Parade, as if they meditated a new Attack, but in Reality to gain Time to withdraw their Artillery, and embark their Men.

Your Friend Captain Moncrieffe has got, I may ſay, immortal Honor on this Occaſion. There were not above 8 or 10 Guns mounted on the Day of the Summons on all the Lines; and, in a few Days, he had not leſs than 80 or 90, Great and Small, borrowed from the Shipping. The French Officers have complimented him highly upon his Activity: They ſay his Batteries roſe upon them from Day to Day like Muſhrooms, (Champignons.)

I have told you of the Loſs of the Enemy at the Attack of our Lines; but you will ſcarcely believe, that our Loſs altogether hardly comes up to 40 or 42 killed and wounded. Poor Taws fell in Defence of the Redoubt under his Charge; and my old and very worthy Friend Captain Simpſon fell the Day before in his Redoubt, by a Cannon-ſhot, while he was talking with a Friend: Poor Fellow, he is very much lamented by every one.

Some few People of the Town were killed with the Cannon-ſhot; but none of any Note. The Houſes are much damaged; but, as we keep the Ground, every other Loſs will ſoon be forgot. Ten Thouſand Men they will tell you (with the preſent Lines and Spirit of the Troops) would make very little Impreſſion on them.

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